

THE COUNTY RECORD

KINGSTREE, S. C.

LOUIS J. BRISTOW, Ed. & Prop'r.

It is estimated that seventy-five per cent. of the silks worn by American women are of American manufacture.

French paupers are provided for by the funds arising from a ten per cent. tax on theatre tickets. This tax averages \$10,000,000 a year.

The Tennessee anti-cigarette law prohibits the sale or manufacture of cigarettes in the state. It also prohibits the importation of cigarettes from other states.

The famous rivers of ancient Greece, which are mentioned so often by the poets and historians of the peninsula, were mere creeks, some of them scarcely larger than brooks, and not deserving the name of river.

Memberships in the New York Stock Exchange in future may be assessed for taxes. Justice Beekman of the New York supreme court, has decided that a seat in the exchange is property, and that a tax might be imposed legally.

Manchester and Liverpool, which are only an hour apart by rail, are fighting a great commercial duel. Manchester has spent an enormous sum to construct a ship canal to divert the trade of Liverpool, and the latter city has put \$45,000,000 into a new system of docks.

Mrs. Max Muller, who has spent considerable time among the Turks, says they do not seem to feel at home in Europe, but that they are "strong and steady and determined to fight to the bitter end before they surrender what for 400 years they have called their own."

It seems that there is a little gold left in California. The state produced last year \$17,181,562 in gold and \$422,463 in silver; an increase over 1895 of nearly \$2,000,000 in gold, and a decrease of \$177,353 in silver. The greatest amount was produced by Nevada county—\$2,389,340.

The Boston Transcript refers to the recent indications that Cape Cod is gradually sinking or wearing away. A few days ago workmen at the Provincetown pumping station found seventeen feet below the level of the surface of the ground and six feet below the sea level, a 4-inch stratum of mold composed of decayed leaves, fibrous matter and fragments of tree trunks and branches. This would seem to indicate that the land has sunk, for fresh water is found on the cape at a level about equal to the sea level at mean tides.

Wendell Phillips, like Mr. Moody, appreciated the power of newspaper publicity, says the Portland Oregonian. Major Pond tells us that when he was interrupted and prevented from being heard once by an unfriendly audience he stooped down and began talking in a low voice to the men at the reporters' table. Some of the auditors, becoming furious, called "Louder!" Whereupon Phillips straightened himself up and exclaimed: "Go right on, gentlemen, with your noise. Through these pencils," pointing to the reporters, "I speak to 40,000,000 people."

King George I of Greece owes his royal office not only to the favor of his subjects, but also to the grace of three of the leading powers of Europe, and any change in sovereignty which the people might desire to make would have to be approved by these powers, viz: France, Russia and England. When the independence of Greece was declared, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, the powers selected Prince Leopold, now king of Belgium, as the ruler of the new state. He accepted the office at first, but subsequently declined. In 1831 Otho, son of the king of Bavaria, was placed on the throne. He ruled until 1862, and in that year a revolution broke out in Athens, and he was deposed. A provisional committee then ordered the election of another king by universal suffrage, and Prince Alfred of England, who is now duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, was elected. An agreement had, however, been made by France, England and Russia that no prince of either of these countries should be placed on the throne, and his name was therefore withdrawn. On the 30th of March, 1863, the national assembly of Greece elected Prince Christian of Denmark king. The election was confirmed by the powers on the 13th of July, and he ascended the throne and was crowned as King George.

BILL ARP'S WEEKLY LETTER

BARTOW'S PHILOSOPHER STATES BETTER TIMES ARE COMING.

PATIENCE IS A GOOD MEDICINE.

Time Discounts Doctors or Politicians In Bringing All Things Around Right Side Up.

"Watchman tell us of the night." It has been often said that "old father time is a good doctor." I believe that he is about to cure the country of hard times. Certain it is that neither politicians nor legislation has done any good. The disease was not even diagnosed, but the patient is getting well. Neither Cleveland nor anti-Cleveland nor McKinley nor the tariff nor Populism has had anything to do with it. Time is the medicine, and when time cures a patient he stays cured a good, long period. I had rheumatism several years, and the doctors worked on me until they got tired and quit, but old Doctor Time came along, and after a while the rheumatism just quit me and went away of its own accord. For six years we have all been cussin' and fussin' and discussin' about the disease that afflicted the country. Every politician had a remedy, but somehow the people have lost confidence in our so-called statesmen and their medicine won't stay on the stomach. A first-class politician can argue the leg off an iron pot or the spots off a leopard. I heard Aleck Stephens make a great speech away back in the 40's and he proved that the Democratic party was responsible for all the calamities that had befallen the country for twenty years, even to the high price of coffee and the low price of cotton and the yellow fever in Savannah.

I was ruminating about this because I have been traveling around a good deal of late, and if the times are not better then all signs deceive me. Farming is claimed to be the foundation of all prosperity—the mudsills of the building—and if so, then I know the times are improving, for the diligent farmer is prospering everywhere in the sunny south outside of floods and cyclones. The crops in South Carolina are well advanced and promising. Harvest is at hand in north Georgia and Tennessee, and was never better. Everything the farmer grows commands a fair price, and everything he has to buy is cheap. The price of wheat and corn and hay is better than it was from 1880 to 1890—wheat at \$1 per bushel, hay at \$1 a hundred, corn at 50 cents, sweet potatoes at 75 cents, Irish potatoes at 60, chickens from 15 to 20 cents, and wood at \$1.50 a cord. What is the matter with the farmer? Suppose his cotton is down to 7 cents, he can make money on it at that. A man at Union, S. C., told me he made last year 800 bales on 800 acres, and cleared \$8,000. How is that? When I was a young merchant cotton averaged about 8 cents a pound; corn 40 cents a bushel; wheat 75 cents, potatoes 25, wood \$1 a cord. Shirting and calico were 12½ cents a yard, sugar and coffee 12½ cents a pound. Iron was 5 cents, and steel 75 cents and nails 8 cents. Now all these things except coffee are half price, and all that the farmer grows for sale is 25 per cent higher, except cotton. But still he is not happy. Up north, of course, it is different, for it takes all they make in six months' summer to support them the six winter months.

I am sorry for those people, that is for all the clever ones, and wish they could sell out to the fanatics and fools and come down here to this blessed land. Their laboring class who have no land and work about for wages say they are not coming, for they can get \$25 a month up there and we pay our negroes only \$10. That's so. That's the way it is put down in the last census. But the census don't tell how the farm laborer up there is only wanted three months and the other nine he jobs it around for little or nothing, and it takes his last nickel to keep from freezing to death. And the census don't tell how our negro laborers on the farms get their wages all the year round and get a comfortable cabin rent free and have no firewood to buy and every family has a garden and they raise chickens and eggs and a pig or two and have scraps enough from their table to support two hound dogs and a fice. Besides all this, they bait holes in the creek and catch suckers by night and hunt rabbits on Sunday. Talk about our cheap labor. There isn't a respectable negro man in Bartow county who isn't better off and happier than the average farm laborer at the north. That is one good thing the negro has done for the south. He has intimidated the northern scurf and the foreign scurf and kept them away. I saw in the columns of The Constitution not long ago a statement in figures that was taken from a Boston paper showing that since 1899 the foreign population, inclusive of their children born since their arrival, has increased 78 per cent in New England, while the natives have increased but 6 per cent in all that time. The exact figures were given. Isn't that awful? New England had just as well give up their time-honored and historic country religion and all to these foreigners.

When I was in Nashville the other day I looked with pride at the exhibits of our southern industry that greeted me everywhere. In a former letter I made special mention of the magnificent display of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad; that includes the Western and Atlantic railroad of our state. But our other southern roads are emulating Major Thomas's exam-

ple, especially the Georgia railroad, whose exhibit makes every Georgian feel proud. Besides the beautiful show of grain, fresh from the harvest fields, there are minerals of almost every kind from the granite of Stone Mountain to the gold and precious stones of Hall county. Just imagine a solid granite obelisk split out in the rough and unwhet that is forty feet high and five feet square at the base and that weighs 70,000 pounds. Then there is the Louisville and Nashville, and the Plant system, and the Seaboard Air Line that the wondering visitor will not fail to see. Well, now, of course, everybody knows that every man and corporation and state will show up the very best they have got, for that is just human. An good old country woman will put the cleanest eggs and the finest apples on top of the basket when she goes to town. But if the average products of our industry and resources are nearly as good as those exhibits there we have a wonderful country. Let a stranger look from the car windows as he rides along and he will not be surprised when he gets to Nashville, for just now it is harvest time and the scenery is as pretty as a picture. I remember that I doubted the propriety of the Atlanta exposition, but it proved itself a wise educational measure and now the Tennessee Centennial is already a grand success and will grow into greater importance as the weeks roll on. Soon the farmers will have more leisure and at the low rates of travel will avail themselves of this great privilege—the kindergarten for their wives and children. And my faith is that of all classes, the farmer is the best able to go, and will reap the greatest profit from his visit. Just think what is thrown in free to delight the senses—what beautiful grounds and shady walks; what beauty of architecture, what wonderful paintings and works of the sculptor's art, and what grand fireworks by night, and what delicious music by day! Where else can he hear Sousa and Innes with their orchestras without going a thousand miles—and where that sweetest of all music, the piano, when it is touched by a master's hand? Away back in the forties I thought my wife could charm even the angels when she touched the chords of her old-fashioned piano, and subdued men to her will and wish with the power of music. But I was desperately in love with her then, and I reckon would have married her anyhow, music or no music—that is if she would have had me, and I reckon she would. Honors were easy. But "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," and she soothed mine. "Oh, music! what is it and where does it dwell?" My wife still plays when feeling sad, and can't tell why. One of our daughters has recently bought a baby Grand, and my wife plays on it a good deal, for her fingers, though not as angelic as they used to be, have not lost their magic touch, and she declares that if she had one like that in the house it would renew her youth.

Well, it is comforting to feel assured that after all our troubles and apprehensions, the south is again on top. As my friend Colonel Killebrew says: "She is on top—and if there is any higher pinnacle, she will be on top of that."—BILL ARP in Atlanta Constitution.

A TEST CASE.

Pinkusohn's Charleston Drink Shop Raided by the Constables.

The dispensary law is to be brought before the courts once more. J. S. Pinkusohn's "original package" agency at Charleston has been seized by the State authorities, the proprietor taken before a magistrate and his store closed up. This action is taken under section 23 of the dispensary law, which declares that any place other than a State dispensary in which liquors are sold, shall be considered a public nuisance. It is probable that the case is made to test the validity of the "original packages" decision recently issued in the United States Court. Pinkusohn's agency was the first to be opened under the decision, and it is evidently the intention of the State to attempt to break down the original package business, which is rapidly springing up under the court's recent decision.

Start at the Wrong End.

A State official in discussing taxes and expenses of the government generally said that already there was much talk among the people about abolishing some of the State colleges and that just at present it looked as if the Citadel would go. But the meeting of the Legislature is a long way off yet and it may be that such a sentiment would change. The official continued that something would absolutely have to be done and it was a serious question what to do.

He said, however that whatever changes might be made it was practically certain that Clemson would not hereafter get all the phosphate royalty as she has formerly done. Numerous attempts have been made to change this law, but all of them heretofore have been defeated by large majorities.—The Register.

A fierce anti-Jew agitation is in progress in Austria, and it is so violent that it will probably cause a great exodus. There are at least 2,000,000 Jews in Austria, about one-fourth as many as in Russia. A few are very rich, but the masses are very poor. It is the very poor who will suffer most from the hostile legislation and action of the government now in prospect. Naturally many are trying to get out of the country and will come to the United States, where prejudices of race and religion are not so powerful as in Austria and Russia.

A New York scientist says that "the average person is supposed to use about 12,000 words a day." Is he a married man?

NEW FERTILIZER COMPANY.

"Original Package" Stores Must Follow the Law.

SOME POSTOFFICE SALARIES.

A Tattered Flag--Liquor Ordered Released--Chances Are That the State Will Not Borrow Money.

A special from Charleston to the State, says: The Berkeley Fertilizer company of this city has decided to mine rock in the Coosaw river. The contract for the erection of the necessary plant has been let and it is expected that in about a month's time the plant will be in operation. Since the retirement of the Coosaw company the Berkeley company has been making arrangements towards the mining of the rich fertilizer deposits in the river and now that the contract for the erection of the plant has been awarded and the work about to begin the establishment of the enterprise can be mentioned with a certainty of success. The Berkeley company is confident that it can mine the rock in Coosaw river at the present royalty of 25 cents a ton. The plant is to be erected on Ladies' Island, near the quarantine station. The contract for the erection of the sheds, wharf, etc., has been awarded to Mr. B. F. Kramer, of this city. The work is to be completed within five weeks. Two dry sheds are to be erected. As the business of the company increases the number of sheds will be increased. A wharf and pier will be built sufficiently large to accommodate all the vessels entering Coosaw river. The docks will be dredged to give fourteen feet of water at low tide. The company will operate sixty small flats in addition to a number of large lighters. Mr. George P. Elliott, formerly the superintendent of the Coosaw company's works, will have charge of the Berkeley plant. Mr. Elliott is now at Ladies' Island, superintending the erection of the plant. The enterprise will give employment to several hundred hands and as the volume of business increases, the force of employes will be increased.

Veterans Dave Moore and I. W. Roof of the Twelfth South Carolina regiment, will be the proud bearers of their regimental flag at the Confederate reunion at Nashville. The flag is old and tattered from bullet holes. It was one of the flags which was not surrendered at Appomattox, for the color bearer tore it from its staff and concealing it under his shirt brought it safely home. On the flag is stamped the name of the battles in which the Twelfth regiment engaged. They make a long list and are as follows: Hilton Head, Port Royal, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Cold Harbor, Frasier's Farm, Malvern Hill, Cedar Run, Second Manassas, Snigger's Gap, Port Royal, Deep Bottom, Mine Run, Ox Hill, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Falling Water, Hanover Junction, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Frasier's Station, Fuzzell's Mill, Ream's Station, Jones' House, Hatch's Run, South-land Station and Appomattox—The State.

J. L. Williams, member of the board of control, returned from Washington last week, where he has been to persuade the revenue department to release a quantity of liquor in barrels which was shipped the dispensary by the McBrayer Distilling Company, of Kentucky. In transit the revenue stamps on the barrels had been removed by some one for the purpose of using again. The government thereupon seized the carload. Mr. Williams satisfied the authorities in Washington that the dispensary people did not remove stamps and the liquor was ordered released.

Governor Ellerbe says that as long as the "original package" establishments continued in their legitimate scope, as outlined in the opinion of Judge Simonton, he would take no action. He, however, expects that the opening of the "original package" stores will lead the dealers into temptation, and that they will break packages, and just as soon as they do this he will have arrests made and the goods confiscated.

Among the changes in classification and salaries of presidential postoffices on the 14th, the following were made in South Carolina: Increase—Barnwell, \$1,000 to \$1,100; Clinton, \$1,100 to \$1,200; Florence, \$1,500 to \$1,600; Gaffney, \$1,300 to \$1,300; Greenville, \$3,300 to \$3,400; Greenwood, \$1,400 to \$1,500; Orangeburg, \$1,600 to \$1,700; Rock Hill, \$1,700 to \$1,800; Spartanburg, \$2,200 to \$2,300; Summerville, \$1,300 to \$1,400. Decrease—Pelzer, \$1,100 to \$1,000.

The following young men graduated from the Citadel Academy last week: C. S. Bartless, R. D. Epps, G. B. Fishburne, A. G. Holmes, E. C. Martin, H. M. Langley, S. M. McLeod, A. P. McElroy, R. D. Stokes, B. J. Tillman, of the Polytechnic, and F. A. Coward, A. M. Deal, J. B. Dubose, William Mazyck and Ray Terrell of the Caliopean.

A dispatch from Columbia says: "The chances are that the State will not borrow money to make up the hundred thousand dollar deficiency when it occurs, but when the time comes the salaries of all State officials will be left unpaid, on the ground that the officials can better pay interest than for the State to do it for them."

A commission has been issued to the Equal Boys' Laboring Assistance Society of Boykins, Kershaw county, the object of which is to lend money to the stockholders of the company and outsiders at a legal rate of interest. The capital stock is to be \$100, divided into shares at \$5 each.

Henry Beard, color bearer of Company H, Palmetto regiment, in the Mexican war, and one of the three survivors of that gallant command, died in Columbia, and was buried with military honors, last week. Age 77 years.

TENNESSEE'S EXPOSITION.

Commemorates the Centennial of the Founding of the State. The Best Routes to Nashville--Grand Scenery and Famous Resorts En Route.

The great Exposition, commemorative of the founding of the State of Tennessee, was opened May 1, under the most auspicious circumstances, at Nashville. This Exposition marks a great epoch not only in the history of Tennessee, but of the whole South. It illustrates the wonderful transformation of the South, under the powerful stimulus of manufacturing industries, the consequent improvement of agricultural resources, and the development of railways. A striking object lesson in practical economics, this display of the garnered fruits of industry shows the effect of the magic touch of capital and energy in the development and enrichment of the South. It will afford a great practical lesson of priceless value, and prove an excellent stimulus to further effort.

The Tennessee Exposition is one of the finest ever attempted in the South. The situation is most admirable. Nashville, situated in the midst of a charming, fertile country, is one of the most beautiful and progressive cities of the South. The grounds are beautiful by nature, and have been improved by art. The large and handsome buildings are models of architectural skill, and exhibit a distinctly classic taste. Grouped within, and arranged in an artistic manner, are the richest resources of the earth, in the raw and finished state, costly fabrics, rare works of art, the products of skillful handicraft, wonderful specimens of nature's cabinet, valuable mineral wealth, and curious relics of bygone ages, all of which will afford a delightful and instructive experience to visitors. Great success has attended the Exposition from the outset.

Nashville is a fine old city exhibiting all the signs of modern improvement, and is rich in historic memories. The grand old State capitol, a classic model, crowns an eminence overlooking the handsome business houses and palatial homes which grace the city. The homes of two great men, Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk, are still extant. It is a most attractive city of cultured and hospitable people. There are several great educational institutions, of which Vanderbilt University is most prominent.

In order to see the South at its best, when its fertile fields and wonderful forests are resplendent with the beauties of nature, a visit should be made in the summer. Sweeping swiftly along through a country redolent with the sweet aroma of trees, fruits and flowers, the journey is most delightful, and the best is not at all unpleasant. The Tennessee Centennial affords a good opportunity to see the South in all its glory en route. To the people of the Atlantic or Middle States there are several famous routes, which take in the historic places and noted health resorts. These routes are: From New York or Boston, by rail to Washington, or a sea voyage to Old Point Comfort, Va. Old Point, at Fortress Monroe—overlooking Hampton Roads, scene of the naval battle between the Monitor and Merrimack, is the prince of watering places, has a fine and delicious climate, and grand hotels like the Chamberlin or Hygeia. Near by are Newport News, Norfolk, seat of the Navy Yard, and the noted Virginia Beach, which has an excellent club hotel, the Princess Anna. From Norfolk, a pleasant sail may be made up the James River of wonderful memories, to Richmond. From Washington, Richmond and Norfolk, lines of the Southern Railway system converge at Salisbury, N. C., and from thence the route to Nashville via Asheville and Chattanooga. Asheville, in the "Land of the Sky," the most fascinating all-the-year resort of the North Carolinians, in the Blue Ridge system. Around Asheville are the crowning glories of the creation—lofty mountain ranges, grand cathedral-like peaks, rich with pristine forest growth, and at its feet amid the yawning canons, the magnificent French Broad river uniting with the lovely Swannanoa winds its way through a veritable Garden of the Gods. Asheville, a stately little city, perched like a crow's eyrie high up the mountain slopes, is the scene of numerous palatial villas, and a score of high-class hotels and good boarding houses, and has all modern improvements and good spring water. The climate is superb, being pure, dry and bracing, and is deliciously cool in July or August. A great number of clear days, fine climate and rare scenery are the principal charms of Asheville as a resort. Its greatest hotel is the Battery Park, one of the best and most sumptuously equipped resort hotels in America. Another delightful place near Asheville is Hot Springs, located in a charming gorge in the midst of handsome tree-clad peaks. At this place is a fine hotel, the Mountain Park Hotel, which has excellent facilities for the entertainment of guests, and the administering of the very efficacious waters of the famed thermal springs.

New Asheville is Biltmore, the site of the magnificent Biltmore Castle, erected by Mr. George W. Vanderbilt at a cost of \$8,000,000, situated on an eminence in the midst of a park of many thousand acres, on which is an extensive experimental farm. Not far from Biltmore Castle is a fine and famous hotel, the Kenilworth Inn, which is one of the most select and finely kept places in the land.

In the "Land of the Sky," also, are places like Clouland Hotel, reached from Johnson City, Tenn.; Esseco Inn, Linnville, near Cranberry, N. C., and other noted resorts, at very high altitude, where life is rendered delightful by the pure and salubrious mountain air.

At Chattanooga the tourist will observe the battlefields of Chattanooga—Chickamauga, grand Lookout Mountain, scene of the "Battle Above the Clouds," the National Military Park and Cemetery. Returning from Nashville a good route is via Birmingham, the "City of Iron," the centre of mighty blast furnaces; Atlanta or Augusta, the latter the most typical Southern city, where there is a great battery of cotton mills, operated by an extensive system of water works by which the waters of the Savannah river are harnessed.

The Southern Railway is a mighty trunk system ramifying the South, and reaches with its own rails all the great industrial and commercial centers and resorts, including the "Land of the

Sky," through which fast Pullman trains are operated. It has a strongly constructed roadway, laid with heavy steel rails, carefully maintained and fully protected by all modern safety appliances. Its through trains are composed of elegant day coaches, handsome dining cars, palatial Pullman buffet sleepers and observation cars; its equipment is luxurious, its service admirable, and its schedules are fast and reliable. This is the great through vestibule route from New York, Chicago, and leading Northern points to all Southern points, including the famous health resorts of the "Land of the Sky." It affords the best inducements, the most liberal rates and generous treatment to patrons. For interesting and instructive literature, finely illustrated and descriptive of the South and its resorts, or the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, application should be made to W. A. Turk, General Passenger Agent, Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

HAMPTON VISITS McLAURIN.

The General Went to Thank Him for the Stand He Took in His Behalf.

A Washington dispatch of the 16th, says: Here is the story of a visit of interest equally to the friends of a famous Georgia Confederate general and those of a famous South Carolina Confederate general.

This morning General Wade Hampton went to the capitol and called on Senator McLaurin. General Hampton and the new Senator had not spoken in some years, but the General called to thank McLaurin for his visit with other South Carolinians to the White House in his behalf.

The two lunched together in the Senate restaurant and the old ex-Senator, who was so popular as a member of that body, was given a right royal welcome by his former associates.

Then he and Senator McLaurin called on Secretary Bliss and the Secretary confirmed the plan suggested by the President the other day which was that General Hampton need fear no alarm about his hold on the commissionership of railroads, certainly not until he returns from the trip he is preparing.

The Georgia end of the story is that General Longstreet will remain at Gainesville, in the meantime the salary of the office going to his old comrade in arms. Georgia Republicans here are not at all pleased at the turn the case has taken.

THORNWELL ORPHANAGE.

A Great Charity's Commencement Exercises.

The announcement of the commencement exercises of the Thornwell Seminary for Orphans, which are to take place at Clinton beginning Sunday, June 27th, has been issued and promises an interesting week for the pupils and friends of orphanage. The exercises begin with the baccalaureate sermon and end with the exhibition by the orphans as is shown by the programme:

Sunday, June 27, 11 a. m.—Baccalaureate sermon.

Monday, June 28th, 8:30 p. m.—Exercises of Euphradian society.

Tuesday, 11 a. m.—Training college commencement; 6 p. m. annual meeting of the board of visitors; 8:30 p. m., commencement of orphans' seminary.

Wednesday 11 a. m.—Meeting of alumni; 8:30 p. m. the orphans' exhibition.

The following young ladies compose the graduating class this year: Miss Hattie Bishop, Miss Elizabeth Hackney, Miss Hester Cannon, Miss Lidie Ferguson and Miss Ruth Manson.

BED POST SPLIT

But the Occupants Not Injured by the Thunderbolt.

During a thunder storm at Kershaw, the residence of Mr. W. F. Cook was struck by lightning and badly wrecked. The house is a two-story seven-room building. The lightning struck one of the chimneys which run through the house, seemed to get between the weatherboarding and plastering, spreading in every direction and tearing up great gaps in every room except the cook room. The family were sleeping on a feather bed in a front room. The bedstead (oak) upon which Mr. and Mrs. Cook were lying was struck and one of its posts split in half from top to bottom, but the family were unhurt except a slight bruise upon one of Mrs. Cook's cheeks.

Some of the sills were split open and the walls and flooring badly wrecked. The house is a new one, Mr. Cook having very recently moved into it.—The State.

PALMETTO PARAGRAPHS.

It is said that arrangements are being made in Columbia for the opening of three or four "original package" stores.

Work is to be commenced on Bamber's new county buildings July 1st, and is to be completed by December 1st, next.

At A. P. Haskell's farm, near Columbia, Wm. Sims shot and killed Osborn Calowell. Sims gave himself up to the sheriff.

The Secretary of State has granted a charter to the Southern Cycle Supply Company, of Charleston, the capital stock of which is \$8,000.

The trustees of the Newberry College have decided to admit girls to the college classes. The question has been discussed by the Lutheran synod and the college authorities for several years, and the decision is not entirely harmonious. This action does not contemplate opening a boarding department, but simply to take those young ladies to the college classes who live in the city or who may board in private families.

In granting suffrage to women, Colorado is determined to wipe out the old objection that the fair sex could never be pressed into military service. The Legislature is considering a bill making women eligible to the national guard. Having granted women suffrage, made them eligible for office and jury duty, Colorado can consistently pass this bill.